BY ABBY SAGE BICHARDSON.

Sleeps with his head on his arm, While voices of men and voices of maids Are calling him over the farm. Sheep in the meadows are running wild, Where poisonous herbage grows,

Leaving white tufts of downy fleece On the thorns of the sweet wild rose. Out in the fields where the silken coru Its plumed head nods and bows, Where golden pumpkins ripen below,

Trample the white-faced cows. But no loud blast on the shining horn Calls back the straying sheep, And the cows may wander in hay or corn While their keeper lies asleep.

His roguish eyes are tightly shut, His dimples are all at rest; The chubby hand, tucked under his head, By one rosy cheek is pressed.

Waken him? No. Let down the bars And gather the truant sheep, Open the barnyard and drive in the cows, But let the little boy sleep.

For year after year we can shear the fleece, And corn can always be sown; But the sleep that visits little Boy Blue Will not come when the years have flown.

Temperance Law of Ohlo.

Three systems of temperance laws have been tried in various States. The first is the prohibitory plan, known as the "Maine law." which has proven a failure by reason of the impossibility of enforcing it in any section or district of country where the temperance sentiment was not strongly in the ascendant. Where rearly everybody practices total abstinence, the Maine law was rigidly enforced; but where a majority, or large minority, indulged in the use of stimulating beverages, the law was disregarded and remains a dead letter. Thus, where it was not needed it was maintained, but where it was most needed it was

The second scheme of prohibition is merely the Maine law "in spots," and is known by the name of "local option." Instead of enacting a prohibitory law for a whole State, a law is passed empowering each county, township, or other municipality, by popular vote, to dopt the Maine law, and enforce it-if it canby the aid of the courts and constabulary. But, if they get tired of the law, the voters have the right at the next annual municipal elections to repeal it. The objection to this system is its inefficiency. It forbids tippling in temperance districts where few or none indulge; but it is not in force where the taste for liquor prevails and where the evils of intemperance exist. dent.

spirits and to restrain to a small extent the attempt at a rescue. rowdy character of the worst doggeries. The people of Ohio are now trying a fourth system, which promises to prove exceedingly useful. popular support everywhere, and is entirely free from all partisan entanglements. No this connection, that it was enacted by the to leave the city forever. votes of both political parties.

1. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and makes it the duty of grand juries to indict, and of public prosecutors to bring to trial, all rum-sellers who furnish liquor to children or persons under age.

2. It prohibits the sale of liquors to adult persons who are habitually intoxicated. 3. (And this is the backbone of the law.) It makes every grog-seller, and every real estate owner who furnishes a tenement for the sale of liquors, pecuniarily responsible for all damage or loss occasioned by the intoxication of their joint victims. It treats the landlord and his rum-vending tenant as partners, to the extent of holding both responsible for the mischief his seat to Gen. Butler. These gentlemen now they do. The provision reads:

"Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in conse quence of such intoxication, habitual or otherwise, shall have a right of action against both the person who sold the liquor and the landlord who owns the premises on which the sale was

4. Exemplary as well as actual damages may be recovered; and suits may be commenced before justices of the peace where the damages Elliott, are both men of more distinct types. claimed do not exceed \$200; for larger amounts in the circuit courts.

5. Any fine levied upon the rum-seller for violation of the act becomes a lien upon the premises until paid; and judgment obtained by the wife, widow, or parent for damages against a rum-seller, is also a lien on the premises occupied by him, in whole or in part, and said premises shall be sold to pay such fine in case of default.

The act only went into force nine or ten months ago, but one can hardly open an Ohio wife, widow, or mother bringing suit or obtaining judgment against some doggery-keepers for pecuniary damages growing out of their traffic. Rum-sellers are becoming more careful as to whom they fill with fusel-oil whiskey and benzine, and a material abatement of drunkenness is already visible in various portions of the State. In very many localities an end has been put to whiskey selling by means of this Ohio, fifteen grog sellers voluntarily put up their shutters and permanently went out o business, and are now giving their time and attention to less baneful and more productive pursuits. They were persuaded to do this upon learning that numerous suits were about being brought against them by persons who had suffered loss by their traffic in drunkenness. In all parts of the State of Ohio landlords are becoming circumspect as to renting their premises for doggery purposes, and in many instances offer to cancel back rent dues on condition that their tenants stop selling liquor to women's husbands and widow's sons, lest they be made to smart in damages for the mischief done as partners in the business.

At first the rum-sellers stoutly resisted the law, claiming that it was unconstitutional, and in violation of their vested rights. But the courts have taught them their mistake. The validity of the law has been upheld in every case, and no appeal has been sustained. The juries never fail to give exemplary damages when the proof justifies it; and it is not necessary to pack juries, either, to obtain verdicts against the rum-sellers and landlords who divide their gains. Juries composed of men who drink more or less liquor themselves are found to be as inexorable and determined to enforce the law as the teetotalers. With a woman for a plaintiff, and a ruined son or husband for a victim, the courts and juries of Ohio never fail to make the rum-vender pay "smart money" for the injury he has committed.

It was only the other day that the widow of a physician recovered two thousand five hundred dollars damages against the liquor seller who had supplied her husband with whiskey until he sank into a drunkard's grave, leaving ber, in rags and beggary, to support herself and wretched orphans. In another case a m a rum-seller for the loss of her son. who died of delirium tremens-the defendant baving furnished the liquor that killed him. Since the success that has attended prosecutions in Ohio, under this law, has become known, and the beneficent effects therefrom are being made manifest, various Legislatures, that of Illinois among others, are seriously considering the advisability of adopting the Ohio law. It is exceedingly popular in that State. The women enthusiastically defend and uphold it, and only the self-interested or degraded class of then venture to say a word against it. one of these Angenard remarks of the annexa-Even the more respectable kind of liquordealers support the law. It is the only temperance law that was ever enacted in Ohio which was found to fulfill the expectations of the great profits which would arise from investments made prior to San Domingo becoming its friends, and to inspire its enemies with fear | ments made prior to San Domingo becoming and dismay .- Tribune.

Objects seventy-two feet long can be distincttelescope of the Earl of Rosse.

Time's Changes.

The Fugitive Slave of 1858 and the Man of 1871. [From the Leavenworth Bulletin.] We were shown a letter vesterday from Mr. Charles Fisher, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana, to one of our well-known citizens, in waich the writer alludes to the earlier days of

Leavenworth's history.

The general reader will ask, very naturally. Leavenworth citizen receiving such a letter from a Louisiana legislator. "Which we rise to explain."

In 1858 a poor, hunted, travel-worn fugitive slave made his appearance in Leavenworth and besought aid to enable him to escape from the bloodhounds who were hot on his track. At that time the fugitive slave law was a regular first-class "institution," and those who

of a government prosecution. But still even a fugitive slave was not altogether without friends in Leavenworth, and the negro alluded to was generously cared for and closely secreted. But owing to the treachery of certain parties, from whom better things were expected, his pursuers ascertained his hiding place, from which he was relentlessly torn at an unguarded hour, and after being terribly beaten and heavily ironed on wrists and ankles, was taken over to the "sacred soil" of

Missouri in a skiff, by a band of hired human bloodhounds. Once there his captors relaxed a good deal of their vigilance and took off the poor fellow's irons, but placed a strong guard over him, with instructions to shoot him dead if he made any attempt to escape. But "Charley"-for so the fugitive was called-loved freedom more than he feared death, and in a short time after the leading kidnappers had "turned in." he made a des-

heavy volley was directed at him, swam the Missouri at full tide, and again reported to some reliable friends of human liberty in our Again he was secreted and again pursued. Two thousand dollars were offered for him dead or alive. Once again he was betrayed, but there was such a rally of the old free State boys around him that no attempt was made to repeat the kidnapping business. Charley's owners knew the law was with them, and quietly awaited a decision. Meanwhile Charley himself was placed under the guardianship of been heretofore published, and which will, west, Washington.

perate bound, got outside unhurt, though a

a Deputy United States Marshal-one Garvinand several deputies; and his trial proceeded. Between the hours of holding court Charley was kept in the second story of the Planter's House. One night a gallant attempt at his which we do not now recollect. She was rerescue was made by some "free State boys." But the darkness, uncertainty concerning the room, and other drawbacks, combined to make | ployed in the establishment of a lithographer. the attempt a failure, and to render the slave | The sister bore a good reputation, and subsehunters correspondingly audacious and confi-

abiding place every night to balk any other toils. She was strikingly handsome, of a fine,

Mansion House. A little after midnight six prince was so much enamored of her that his west, and between G street north and the canal brave fellows entered, walked direct to the mother became alarmed, and sent her out of on FRIDAY, March 24, 1871, at the Centra The peculiarity of the law is that it secures room where Charley and his captors were conthe cealed, broke down the door and carried Char- She was in Boston at the time the Prince de ley to the street, flung him on a horse that Joinville visited that city, and attended the demagogue can get into office by opposing it, stood ready, and carried him off to that freedom ball given in his house. He recognized her, or strengthen his party by assailing it, and it from which he has grown and developed till we and was startled and scandalized by her pres-

will inflict its penalties, or persons to prosecute in 1858 was Mr. B. B. Taylor, who subsepany at once. We next hear of her as inhab- SATURDAY, March 25, 1871, at house of W. pany at once. violators of its provisions. While it will not eradicate the evils of the liquor traffic, it may paper which the indignant people of our city the St. Lawrence, under the protection of a tween the street west, because the provisions. While it will not expensely mitigate them. The leading provisions are street as the street west, because the protection of a tween the protection of leading provisions were compelled to destroy, giving to its editor, wealthy landholder, who had extensive pecuof the Ohio law are these—and we may say, in the slave hunter of earlier days, a few hours

Colored Representatives.

Their Courtesy to Older Members.

The Democratic paper here and others have commented unfavorably on the fact that Messrs. Representatives, having obtained their choice of seats early in the drawing, took prominent places to the left of the speaker and near Gen. Banks. These seats they have since kindly given to leading Republicans who were left out in the drawing. Mr. De Large gave his seat to says about our pleasant vices becoming scourges Mr. Maynard, and Mr. Wall, of Florida, gave at last. She finally grew fretful and unreasit further back in the same section. Messrs. Turner and Elliott sit on the outer row, to the right as you go in at the central door, places being seen is concerned.Mr. Rainey's personal heard of Americus Vespucci she was living appearance has been described before. Having held a seat in the last Congress, he is well known to the habitues of the galleries, and is friend remaining unmolested by the descendant credited with good looks and manners by a of the man who did not discover America. majority of them. He is a teacher by profession, a map of excellent education, and evidently possessed with a proper share of self-respect and confidence. His colleagues, De Large and The first has a dark olive-hued complexion, oval face, well-formed features, and moderate statue. He has the broad Southern promunciation, and, if not looking, it might readily be supposed that one was listening to an old school Palmetto representative. On his mother's colleague, is credited with considerable ability, fellows, and deny himself the enjoyment that local paper without finding a report of some He appears to be a full-blooded negro. His may heard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about. face is dull and heavy in repose, but lights up But there is an economy which is every man's

well when engaged in conversation. law. Recently, in a single village in Central He also writes himself a teacher. Mr. Wall, never should be taken into account in our from Florida, is by birth a Northern man, of judgment of men; but competence should be free, and contradictory statements are made as to Mr. Elliott. It is claimed by South Carolina Republicans that Mr. Elliott will probably take the leading position among the five colored Representatives now in Congress .- N. Y.

Origin of the San Domingo Annexation Project.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following as the origin of the project that has caused so much feeling and comment at Washington and

It appears that a Mr. F. Schumacher, of Baltimore, purchased under the Cabral government a valuable mineral and railroad grant from one Monte Catina. For it he paid a valuable consideration, and, although it was in some respects an invalid sale, President Baez, upon coming into power, heard the case, and becoming convinced that the purchase had been made in good faith, he confirmed and subse-

quently extended the franchise.

Mr. Schumacher sent, as a geologist for his company to explore the mineral district, a French gentleman named Angenard, who soon became intimate with President Baez, and the project for annexation soon formed a constant subject of discussion between them. This was in the latter part of 1858. It was then determined, through Mr. Schumacher, then in Baltimore, widow recovered one thousand eight hundred to bring the matter to the attention of Secretary Seward, and attempt to secure action on it. | zine. No. 1 now ready, containing THE BEECH- | Several delays, however, occurred, and it finally | ERS, with several portraits and biographies: | possesses the advantage of being within a feminutes' walk of the principal churches, at Several delays, however, occurred, and it finally became too late to negotiate with the Jehnson H. B. Classin, the merchant; R. B. Woodward, very near the main line of city railroads. As an Several delays, however, occurred, and it finally administration. Through Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, and friends of Gen. Rawlins, then chief-of-staff to Gen. Grant, who had been elected, but not inaugurated, the subject was laid before Gen. Rawlins, and by him submitted to Gen. Grant. In the letter wherein Mr. Shumacher informed Gen. Rawlens of the annexation project, he gave extracts from Angenard's letters, detailing the views of Mr. Baez. In tion, that "in spite of his best intentions, Mr. Baez has to use some precautions with his part of the United States.

The successful man undertakes but what he ly seen on the surface of the moon by the great can accomplish, and accomplishes what he un-

The End of an Adventuress.

A Washington letter-writer revives the old romantic tale of the wily Italian girl, who, finding herself in Washington against her will, by royal command, so fascinated grave Senators by her great personal charms and graces of manner that she barely failed to obtain a large concession of the public land, on the pretense that she was a descendant of the putative discoverer ter mentioned for the purpose of registering the voters residing in the District of Columbia, at of America. Mr. Adams was much impressed what there is interesting in the fact of a by the representations of the young woman, and, apparently duped by her plausible story, was the champion of her application to Congress, if he did not suggest it. Mr. Cushing was another of her many advocates, and it is a and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue marvel that the scheme was not successful. It and Bunker Hill road, on THURSDAY, March affair occurred. M. Pontois, the French Minister, received a parcel by express from over the sea, which was destined to create no small violated its sacred provisions were more than stir in Washington. The letter-writer says: likely to find themselves caught in the meshes

"This parcel was done up in the person of a certain Mademoiselle Vespucci, whose undue influence over the son of Louis Phillipe had aroused the jealousy of the young gentleman's mother. Seizing upon the accidental identity of names borne by the too fascinating beauty and the man who had succeeded in perpetuating his own by means of a stolen discovery. the Queen sent Mademoiselle Vespucei to Washington to seek her fortune. 'I only ask a leetle piece,' said that lady, 'of your big country which my ancestors did find for you.' She would add: 'I am a beggar, you see. I have nothing.' She was a beggar after the fashion of those Mother Goose has commemorated, who came 'in velvet gowns,' for her dressing is recollected as rich and elegant in the extreme. Her beauty was very striking, and for a time the so-called descendant of the worthy Americus was the sensation of Washington and seemed likely to obtain all she wanted. But when the first enthusiasm began to die away her appeals seemed less eloquent and touching, and a final blow was struck to her claims by the uncle of Senator Thurman, who evidently thought the family of the elder Vespucci had received quite sufficient from our continent in naming it. So the 'leetle piece of the big country' was not given, and this queenly beggar, like many another with better founded pretensions, vanished from the Capital and was

We are tempted to supplement this veritable history with some particulars that have not round off the biography of this adventuress symmetrically.

Americus Vespucci, for that was her real name, was a native of one of the Italian cities, spectably connected, but the family had become impoverished, and she and her sister were emquently married a man who supported her comfortably. Americus came to grief early. Hence it is of little practical value.

And so the fugitive's trial dragged its slow length along. His captors changed their her family, caught the Duke of Orleans in her family. Shower strikingly handsome, of a fine, commanding figure, full of wit and ingenuity, One night they had the poor slave in the quite accomplished, superficially, and the young

> niary connections in Amsterdam. The house and grounds were surrounded by a high wall, and she lived here in a state of utter seclusion. having no intercourse with the exterior world. The gentleman had large business engagements from home a great deal, and frequently for long periods. Mademoiselle, who was naturally impatient and exacting, grew moody and discontented, and at last his return was not 1871, at west wing City Hall, Washington. Rainey, De Large, and Wall, three colored greeted with much enthusiasm. She had strong appetites, and high living produced its inevitable consequences. With advancing years her charms diminished, and she got te be corpulent, gross, and almost repulsive, and her friend was impressed with the truth of what the poet sonable, with alternations of sudden malignity, occasionally threatening his life and her own, until a state of things intervened which was insufferable. Some ten or twelve years since not at all inconspicuous, so far as seeing or a compromise was effected, and the last we quietly in Paris on a handsome allowance, its payment being contingent upon her American Albany Argus.

Live Within Your Means.

vation. We have no sympathy with the notion city lying south of E street south and east of that a poor man should hitch himself fast to a Fourth street east, on THURSDAY, March 30, post, and stand still, while the rest of the world | 1871, at the house of C. C. Langley, corner of moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny | South Carolina avenue and Ninth street east. side Mr. De Large is of Haytien descent. He himself every amusement, every recreation, also writes himself a teacher. Since the war every comfort, that he may get rich. It is no closed he has been an active war politician, man's duty to make an iceberg of himself, to serving in the State Legislature. Elliott, his shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his especially as a parliamentarian and speaker. results from generous actions, merely that he duty, and which is especially commendable in In manner as well as ability, South Carolina's the man who struggles poverty-an economy colored Representatives appear to be fully the equals of those by whom they are surrounded. which is consistent with happiness, and which must be practiced if the poor man would se-The Alabama Representative, Mr. Turner, is a cure independence. It is almost every man's large man, athletic and fine proportioned. He | privilege, and it becomes his duty, to live withis a deep brown complexion, and will not be in his means, not up to, but within them. mistaken for other than what he is-a mulatto. Wealth does not make the man, we admit, and ALL COLORED HELPS mixed blood, brown complexion, tall and slen- secured when it can be by the practice of econder. He appeared to be a young man of fine omy and self-denial to only a tolerable extent. intelligence, and certainly bears himself with 11 should be secured, not so much for others to modesty. He is a teacher also, and has been look upon, or raise us in the estimation of so engaged for several years under the direction others, as to secure the consciousness of indeof the Bureau. De Large and Turner have pendence and the constant satisfaction which both been slaves. Rainey and Wall were born is derived from its acquirement and possession.

New York is to be added to the list of States whose Democratic Legislatures are endeavoring to escape the effect of the enforcement act at State elections by changing them to a different day from that on which the Congressional elections are held. A bill for that purpose was introduced in the New York Legislature. By this plan they hope to carry on, says the Tribune, so far as the State government is concerned, their traditional tactics of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DINING ballot-stuffing free from the prying eyes of Federal supervisors. Of course, the expense of a few millions, more or less, consequent upon having two election days instead of one, is too trifling a detail to be considered by these worthy patriots. The movement is not without its significance as a tacit confession of the conviction of Tammany that its hold upon elections is gone as soon as they are honestly conducted

HAMILTON. - At Niagara Falls, March 4, 1871 KITTIE C. HAMILTON, only daughter of L. H. F. and Clarissa A. Hamilton, in the 24th year of

THE SCIENCE OF MAN .- For the best ex-1. position of Human Science, in which man's character, capabilities, and most appropriate pursuits are given, see THE PHRENOLOGI-CAL JOURNAL, for 1871, a first-class magation to a quiet and respectable neighborhood, it of California; the Mormons, their religion, mode example of the assiduous care to provide for the of government, Polygamy, etc., with 40 illustra-tions, showing the use and abuse of all the human faculties. Only \$3 A YEAR, or 30 cents a number. Clubs of ten, \$2 each, and extra copy to agent. Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

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REGISTRATION NOTICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF

The Board of Registration for the District of Columbia will hold sessions from 10 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M. of each day hereinafthe following-named places:

COLUMBIA.

FIRST DISTRICT. All that part of the county of Washington outside the limits of the cities of Washington was during the reign of Louis Phillipe that the 16, 1871, at R. F. Martin's Hotel, Uniontown. SECOND DISTRICT.

All that part of the county of Washington, outle the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road, on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, at Cashell's Park Hotel, Brightwood.

All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street, on SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, at Market Hall, Bridge and Potomac treets, Georgetown.

THERD DISTRICT.

FOURTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Georgetown lying

east of high street, on MONDAY, March 20, 1871, at the house (of John Cornell) No. 116 Congress street, between Bead and Dunbarton streets, Georgetown, . FIFTH AND SIXTH DISTRICTS.

All that part of the city of Washington lying vest of Twenty-first street west, and all that part of the city of Washington lying south of K treet north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, on TUESDAY, March 21, 1871, at house No. 2127 I street north, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets west. Washington. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DISTRICTS.

All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and North of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west; and all that part of the city of Washington lying north of N Street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871, at house No. 1418 P street north, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets of the United States known as the FIVE-TWENTY

NINTH AND TENTH DISTRICTS. All that part of the city of Washington lying etween G street north and N street north, and etween Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west; and all that part of the city of Washington ving between G street north and the canal, and and New York avenue, Washington.

EFEVENTH AND TWEITER DISTRICTS. All that part of the city of Washington lying ith of the canal and west of Eighth street west; nd all that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street on FRIDAY, March 24, 1871, at the Central Guard-house, Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets west, Washington.

THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH DISTRICTS. tility against it. It is self-enforcing. There is no trouble in finding courts and juries that

OI 1896—transformed into the Iron

Fisher, of the Louisiana Legislature.

The party who claimed Mr. Fisher as a slave

ON The party who claimed Mr. Fisher as a slave

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ON The

> All that part of the city of Washington lying etween D street north and K street north, and west, and all that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal, on MONDAY, March 27, SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH DISTRICTS. All that part of the city of Washington lying

FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH DISTRICTS.

tween G street south and the canal, and be ween South Capitol street and Eighth street vest, and all that part of the city of Washington ng south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eighth street west, on TUES-DAY, March 28, 1871, at Greenleaf Coffee Mills, o. 462 H street south, between Four-and a-If and Sixth streets west, Washington. NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH DISTRICTS. All that part of the city of Washington lying orth of E street north, between North Capitol

of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets Fisk & Hatch. and Fourth street east, on WEDNESDAY, Frank & Gans. March 29, 1871, at the office of McElroy & Van Gibson, Casanova & Co. Trevor & Colgate. Riswick, No. 206 Maryland avenue, between Glendinning, Davis & Turner Bros. Second and Third streets, Washington. TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICTS. All that part of the city of Washington lying | Edward Haight, We don't like stinginess. We don't like east of Fourth street east and between E street H. A. Heiser's Sons. conomy when it comes down to rags and star- | north and E street south, and all that part of the

treet and Fifteenth street east, and all that part

JOHN S. CROCKER. R. M. HALL, GEORGE S. GIDEON,

WM. C. HARPER, SAMUEL W. OWEN, THOMAS MARTIN. HENRY JOHNSON. ROBERT A. GRIFFIN JAMES CORNELL. B. D. CARPENTER. STEPHEN M. GOLDEN.

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NEW YORK.

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CROMWELL HOUSE,

DR. R. I. CROMWELL,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Important Circular.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 28, 1871. Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Re funding of the National Debt." and an act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

of Bonds, namely:
First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred tain subscribers: millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hun-

years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum. Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hu pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing in-

four per cent. per annum. Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely: First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will lars each. be reserved, for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country, and one half for subscribers in foreign countries. Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of

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